

Gravitolectric Conversion Mechanism of the Fourth Variety – Enclosed Cube Optical Retro-reflector

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Introduction

As we continue to try to find further ways to demonstrate the feasibility of harvesting gravitational energy, this paper concerns a proposed mechanism even more practical than the 17 January 2026 mechanism. Although that mechanism may be more practical for the purposes of the computing application described in 2 February 2026, this paper would offer an alternative which may be better suited to use for electrical generation, generally.

Abstract

An ordinary optical retro-reflective structure; the same sort used in the coatings on most road signs to make them more visible at night, are, at their essence, perfect cubes which have three of their facets removed so that the open side is facing toward a light source and the closed side, composed of flat optical mirrors, always has a vertex pointing toward the substrate and the open half of the cube facing outward toward light sources. In such a mechanism, the angular momentum of light is perfectly inverted in three bounces so that all of a light source, however distant and faint, makes it back to the source, enabling a comparatively dim light to illuminate a surface from a great distance.

If we took this same structure and replaced the missing three facets of that partial cube with optically perfect two-way mirrors, light would be permitted to enter the structure and angular momentum would be preserved but, importantly, light would recursively double back upon itself. Provided precision construction, ambient light without any special structuring applied to it would, in such a structure, undergo large numbers of phase cancellations in the interior of the cube.

When two waves of light undergo phase cancellation, individual pairs of photons (ibid. previous paper) are pulled into one-another's magnetic fields and will circulate around one another until they lose their electrical charge, becoming a spinon pair. If we bear in mind the maxim that it requires three sources of magnetism to cause an electron to be created, then a mechanism such as this which generates such large numbers of spinon pairs would be ideal for generating electrons from a combination of gravity and ambient light.

When photons from off-axis sources interact with generated spinon pairs, they would have a high probability of transforming into electrons which would retain some of the angular momentum of the incoming photon. Any gasses inside of the cube would be ionized negatively and these ions could be conducted through the metal of which the cube's facets are joined.

Some sort of intermediary gas would be necessary for two reasons in such a system. For one, a means is required for transporting the generated electrons out of the cube and for another, in a vacuum, the angular momentum of the electrons could cause damage to the optical mirrors, causing them to, before long, lose the optical properties which make this effect possible.

Care must be taken to ensure that the two-way mirror material does not distort the angular momentum of light being accepted into the cube to any extent.

Conclusion

In the case of this mechanism, the energy required to provide sufficient charge to a photon to convert it into an electron is borrowed from other photons rather than from any particular proton-associated Higgs Field. Each spinon pair is acting as its own neutrino vacuum and subsequent off-axis photons are able to feed into a flow of gravitational energy flowing from ambient photons toward the neutrino sinks formed by the spinon pairs, ultimately leading to the conversion of the photons nearest to the spinon pairs into electrons entirely outside of the context of orbitals; a scientific first. This mechanism entails the conversion of photonic energy, first, into gravitational energy which is then concentrated and transformed into electronic energy.

With this publication, this author has hereby established that we have not one, but three different artificial means at our disposal for demonstrating the feasibility of gravito-electric conversion: Gravitational-to-thermal-to-electrical, direct gravitational-to-electrical and photonic-to-gravitational-to-electrical.